

CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

Vol. XXV. No. 1752

號六十月正年九十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1869.

日四初月二十年辰戊治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA M.I.L.
LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Oldbath Lane,
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill. E. C. BATES HENDY & Co.,
4 Old Jewry, E.C.

**AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.**—GORDON & GORCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITZ & BAUER, San
Francisco.

CHINA.—S. D. BROWN & Co., Amoy,
Giles & Co., Fuchow, Tientsin & Co.,
Shanghai, H. K. & Co., Ma-
nila, C. K. & Co.

Arrivals.
Jan. 15, *Lily of Devon*, Brit. barque,
358, R. H. Linton, Cardiff, Sept. 8rd,
600 tons Coal.—JOHN BURN & Co.
Jan. 16, *Yesso*, British steamer, 583,
Ashton, Fuchow, Amoy and Swatow, Jan.
12, 14 and 15, General.—D. LAFRANK & Co.

Departures.
Jan. 16, *Cadiz*, for East Coast and S'hai.
16, *Plinius*, for Shanghai.
16, *China*, for Hongkong, 583,
Ashton, Fuchow, Amoy and Swatow, Jan.
12, 14 and 15, General.—D. LAFRANK & Co.

Passengers.
For *Yesso*, Rev. Mr. Beach, Rev. Mr.
Cox, Mr. Alfred, Captain Easterbrook and
Vandervord.

Shipping Reports.
The British barque *Lily of Devon*, from
Cardiff, reports fine weather till Cape,
crossed the Equator on 6th Oct., in long.
24 W., passed the meridian of the Cape of
Good Hope on 3rd Nov., in lat. 38 S.,
made Amsterdam Island on 22nd Nov., and
Santalwood Island on 13th Dec., came to
anchor on 20th Dec., Gileo on 1st
January, and Balaian Channel on 11th
Jan., had moderate weather and steady
N.E. monsoon till arrival in Hongkong on
15th Jan. 1869.

The steamer *Yesso*, from the Coast, re-
ports higher southerly winds and thick
foggy weather to Amoy, from thence strong
monsoon and clear weather. She also re-
ports the American ship *Surprise* badly on
shore outside Fuchow, laden, bound to
Boston via Amoy, from 6th to the 10th on
the South bank. She was towed off on the
10th by H. M. S. *Dread* and steamer *Yesso*.
The S. S. *Dread* lay by her two days and
succeeded in saving nearly all the Tea.
The *Surprise* is now lying in Fuchow
somewhat damaged awaiting repairs.

Under Despatch.
For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—
Per *Clan Alpine*, on Thursday, the 21st
instant, at 2 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—
Per *Arratoon*, on Thursday, the
21st instant, at 2 P.M.

New Advertisements.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FUCHOW.
The Steamship
Captain ASHTON, will have
immediate despatch for the
above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRANK & Co.
Hongkong, January 16, 1869.

The following cases have been landed
and stored at the risk and expense of
the Consignees, who are requested to take
immediate delivery.
Ex "*Hoogly*," 31st October, 1868.
VO 827, 1 case Arms.
Ex "*Tigre*," 6th January, 1869.
LC 1, 4 cases Revolvers.
LC 6 & 5 bis, 2 cases Shell Sorews.
LC 9, 2 cases Pistols.
HO & C, 361/70, 10 cases Opium.
BO, C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, January 16, 1869.

SEALED TENDERS (in Duplicate)
marked "Tenders for Bills" will
be received at this Office until Noon on
FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., for Bills on the
Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's
Treasury, or on the Governor General of
India in Council, Calcutta, both at 30 days'
sight, in exchange for current Dollars of
Hongkong at 7.17.

Bills on London will not be drawn for
sums under 21,000, and on Calcutta under
Rupees 10,000.

The accepted Tenders will be at once no-
tified to the respective parties by letter, re-
questing them to lodge the amount to the
credit of the Commissionariat Account, at the
Oriental Bank Corporation, where a re-
ceipt will be given, on production of which
at this Office the Bills will be issued.

In order to save time, it is requested that
the sets of Bills required may be detailed in
the margin of the Tender, and it is particu-
larly requested that the Tenders may be in
duplicate.

REDMOND UNIAKE,
Dep. Commr. Gen.
Controller's Office, Commissionariat,
Hongkong, January 16, 1869.

New Advertisements.
**HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
In Liquidation.
Notice to Shareholders.
WARDEN'S for the return of the Paid
up Capital of \$500 per Share can be
obtained on application at the Office of the
Company, No. 89, Queen's Road, Hong-
kong, and Shanghai Banking Corporation
on and after the 18th instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong, January 16, 1869.

**THE HONGKONG, CANTON
AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY
LIMITED.**
NOTICE.
THE Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of
Shareholders of this Company will be
held at the Office of the Company, Victoria,
Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 20th day
of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,
for the purpose of receiving the statement
of accounts with the Report of the Direc-
tors, and of declaring a Dividend.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
General Agents.
Hongkong, December 23, 1868.

**THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
NOTICE.
THE Transfer books of the Company will
be closed from the 4th day to the 18th
day of January next inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
General Agents.
Hongkong, December 23, 1868.

**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
NOTICE.
LL Orders for Goods Supplied to or
from the Hotel must be
signed by the Secretary of the Company.
The Company will not undertake to pay
for any Goods Supplied without such
Order.
By order of the Board of Directors,
O. LANGDON DAVIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 27, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL.
THIS HOTEL will be conducted under a
new arrangement commencing on the
1st of December. The Charges for Board
will remain as follow:—
Board, \$45 a month. Tiffin only, \$15 a
month. Dinner only, \$30 a month. One
Breakfast or one Tiffin, 80 cents. One
Dinner, \$1.25.
There is an excellent assortment of wines
for sale at moderate prices.
The Charges for Lodging will be very
considerably reduced. Rooms are offered
to monthly lodgers at \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40,
or \$45 a month.
Occasional Visitors are charged \$4 a day
for their Rooms with or without board.
There is an ample supply of Bathrooms,
and Gas is laid on throughout the house.
Hongkong, November 26, 1868.

**BILLIARDS, BOWLS, AND
BAR.**
NOTICE.
THE ORIENTAL BAR, BILLIARD ROOMS,
and BOWLING ALLEYS, having been
enlarged and fitted up in a very superior
style unequalled by any in the Colony, the
Proprietors Re-open the above on Monday,
the 11th January, 1869, to their friends
and the public, and trust with civility,
Good Liquors and the well-known re-
putation of this old-established House, to
merit a share of their patronage. There
are three first class Billiard Tables in a
large airy and well-lighted room. The
Bowling Alley needs no comment.
BROWN & Co.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, January 9, 1869.

A Sound Tientien PONY, for SALE.
Apply to
RUD. JENSEN.
Hongkong, January 13, 1869.

**THE Undersigned hereby inti-
mates that he has this day
received the appointment of Sur-
veyor to FRENCH LLOYDS
under date of December 22nd,
1868.**
ROBT. McMURDO.
Hongkong, January 9, 1869.

NOTICE.
ANY person having Claims against the
Undersigned will please send them
for collection before the 31st instant, and
all persons who are indebted will please pay
before that date, as the Undersigned in-
tends leaving the Colony early in February.
A. H. CHINOW,
Gage Street.
Hongkong, January 14, 1869.

New Advertisements.
**DE BOURNA'S
RACE BOOKS.**
CLOTH, One Dollar each.
PAPER COVER, 50 Cents.
Hongkong, January 14, 1869.

WANTED.
FOR the General Mass on board H. M.
Troopship, "*Adventure*."—A Good
COOK. Persons applying must have a
thorough knowledge of their work.
Apply on Board.
Hongkong, January 8, 1869.

Auctions.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF FANCY LEATHER GOODS, &c.
RAY & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
on MONDAY,
the 18th January, 1869, at Noon, at
their Sales Room, Queen's Road.
An Invoice of Mosaic Gold and Wedge-
wood mounted Morocco Scent Cases and
Ladies' Companions, Albums, Courier
Bags, Travelling Bags, (fitted), Solid
Leather Collar Boxes, Card Cases, Writ-
ing Cases, Blotting Cases, Russia Leather
Tourist Cases, Writing Desks, Dressing
Cases, Portable Dressing Bags, Envelope
Cases, Tortoiseshell Ladies' Companions,
Leather Jewellery Cases, Draught Boards,
Pearl Card Baskets, Feather Brushes,
Game Bags, Card Trays, Purse, Mir-
rors, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Pencils,
Dices, &c., &c.
A quantity of Plated Ware, Gold and
Silver Hunting and Open Face Watches,
10 Velvet Table Covers,
2 Rolls Carpet,
28 Cheval Glasses.

Public Auction.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell
by Public Auction, in their Sales
Rooms, Queen's Road, on
TUESDAY,
19th Instant, at 11 o'clock A.M., the fol-
lowing GOODS, viz:—
For account of the concerned,
Ex "*DIOMED*,"
S. S.
359 CANNONS, comprising—
112—1 pounders,
131—2 "
97—3 "
12—4 "
7—9 "
All in excellent condition, and of good
manufacture.
Also,
About 500 'Superior' Tower MUS-
KETS.
A few Deane & Adams' REVOL-
VERS.
42 piculs Old YELLOW METAL.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.
Hongkong, January 16, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received in-
structions from the Mortgagee to
sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 3rd of March 1869, at Noon, on the
Premises, under the power of sale con-
tained in the deed of Mortgage, —
That spacious, handsome and conveni-
ently situated DWELLING HOUSE on
CAINE ROAD, built on Inland Lot 157,
with the Out Offices and extensive Ground
attached. The Lot measures on the North
and Northwest 136 feet, on the South
(CAINE ROAD) 132 feet, on the East 348
feet and on the West 331 feet, the
total area being 45,108 square feet.
The ground rent is \$199.48 per annum.
For further particulars, apply to the
undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the pur-
chase money to be paid on the fall of the
hammer, the balance on completion of
the deed of transfer. All expenses of
transfer to be paid by the purchaser.
The property to be at the risk of the pur-
chaser from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, January 7, 1869.

Auctions.
**BOWRA & Co. will sell by Public
Auction, at their Rooms, on
WEDNESDAY,**
20th January, 1869, at 11 A.M., —
A quantity of Household FURNI-
TURE, Crockeryware, Glassware, Flan-
nels, Cloths, Vestings, Lamps, Gas Chan-
delliers, Brackets and Piping, Iron
Chests, Books, Pictures, Wearing Ap-
parel, Percussion Caps, Rifles, Fowling
Pieces, Ollman's Stores, Preserved Meats,
Pickles, &c., &c., and a variety of
other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.
Hongkong, January 16, 1869.

Auctions.
H. B. M. Gumberts "*HARDY*" and
"*DRAKE*" will be
SOLD BY AUCTION,
at the NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, on
TUESDAY,
the 9th February, 1869, (unless previously
disposed of by private agreement).
The *Hardy* is of 233 tons and 80 h. power.
The *Drake* is of 238 " " 40 " "
The following are the articles to be sold
with each vessel, viz:—
With the "*Hardy*,"
Hull complete.
No masts or yards.
2 Anchors.
112 Fathoms Cable.
Awnings complete, with Iron Stan-
chions.
2 Davits for 2 Boats.
1 Dingy, 14 feet.
4 Oars and Awnings.
2 Downton's Pumps (1 complete).
A pair of 30 Horse Power high pressure
engines by Messrs. MAUDSLAY, SONS and
FIELD, in full working order. A set of 3
boilers, considerably worn but repairable.
Spare Gear.
Cylinder Cover, 1 in No.
Cross Head, 1 "
Eccentric Ring, 1 "
Piston and Rod, 1 "
Propeller (brass), 1 "
Rod connecting, complete, 1 "
Feed pump rod, 1 "
Bilge do. do, 1 "
Slide do. do, 1 "
Guide blocks, 2 "

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Tourist Cases, Writing Desks, Dressing
Cases, Portable Dressing Bags, Envelope
Cases, Tortoiseshell Ladies' Companions,
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The property to be at the risk of the pur-
chaser from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, January 7, 1869.

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WEDNESDAY,**
20th January, 1869, at 11 A.M., —
A quantity of Household FURNI-
TURE, Crockeryware, Glassware, Flan-
nels, Cloths, Vestings, Lamps, Gas Chan-
delliers, Brackets and Piping, Iron
Chests, Books, Pictures, Wearing Ap-
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other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.
Hongkong, January 16, 1869.

Shipping.
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP
COMPANY.**
The Steamship
"*ORINA*,"
Captain E. R. WARSAN, will
sail from Hongkong for
Yokohama and San Francisco, on the 19th
instant, at 3 P.M. precisely.
No Freight received after Noon of the
18th instant.
Passengers are requested to be on board
at 2 P.M., day of sailing.
GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, January 8, 1869.

Shipping.
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP
COMPANY.**
The British steamer
"*THALES*,"
Captain J. R. Kell, will have
quick despatch for the above
Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
P. & A. C. CAMARIE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 4, 1869.

Shipping.
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP
COMPANY.**
The British steamer
"*ARRATON APCAR*,"
Captain DE SMIT, will be
despatched for the above
ports on Thursday next, the 21st instant,
at 2 P.M.
Despatches will close at 1 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong, January 14, 1869.

Shipping.
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP
COMPANY.**
The 1 British ship
"*OCEAN EMPRESS*,"
McDONALD, Master, will have
quick despatch for the above
port.
For Freight, apply to
GRUN & Co.,
Hongkong, January 7, 1869.

Shipping.
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP
COMPANY.**
The N. German barque
"*ALBATROSS*,"
Capt. OCKEN, will have quick
despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Hongkong, December 16, 1868.

Shipping.
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP
COMPANY.**
The North German Ship
"*F. A. PALMER*,"
will have quick despatch for
the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Hongkong, January 14, 1869.

Shipping.
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP
COMPANY.**
To follow the "*Marie*,"
The British ship
"*GOLDEN HORN*,"
Captain RICE, will have early
despatch for the above port.<

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THE Corner
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Apply to

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Apply at the
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For Sale.

FOR SALE.
STOVES-STOVES-STOVES.
Apply to
L. FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1869.

FOR SALE.
Rz "Lota."
WIRE ROPE from 1 in. to 3 in. Gal-
vanized Jib HANKS, 2 in. to 3 in
Superior Bottled-ALB and Guinness
STOUT. Pump LEATHER.
Apply to
FAWCETT & Co.

20s
 25s
 30s
 4s
 10s

FOR SALE.
 THE Well-known Racing Pony *ALARM*
 LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
 Hongkong, December 5, 1868.

FOR SALE.
 SHEET ZINC.
 Sheet IRON.

Galvanized RODS.
Boiler PLATES.
Brown Sheathing FELT.
Yellow Metal Stern PLATES.
BOLTS and NUTS.

RAY & Co.
Hongkong, December 4, 1868. 4to

FOR SALE:
DUFF & GORDON'S PALE SHERRY
in 1 doz. cases.
Bass ALE in qts.
Bass ALE in pints.
Guinness STOUT, in qts.
do., do., in pints.
Hennessy BRANDY.
Kinahan L. L. WHISKY.

Hongkong, December 4, 1868. RAY & Co.
4fs

FOR SALE.

BASS'S BEER, quarts and pints.
Allsopp's BEER.
Champagne ALE.
Bridge's PORTER.
Pale India STOUT.
Pilsener BEER.

E. **TOBACCO and CIGARS.**
SHERRY—PORT—CHAMPAGNE.
YELLOW SOAP.
TOILET SETS.
TURPENTINE—Paint OIL—CANVAS
&c., &c.
 A small portable **PUMP**, with **HOSE**

complete,
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General Commission
Agent.
Commercial Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, January 6, 1869.

COALS.

HE Undersigned are prepared to Coal
Steamers on the most reasonable
terms from a Cargo of English Steam Coals
now afloat in this Harbour or from fresh
Welsh and Australian Coals in Store.
ROBE. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkon September 22, 1868.

FOR SALE

500 Barrels PORTLAND CEMENT.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER,
3, d'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong, September 12, 1888.

FOR SALE
IN S.S. "TIGER"

A FEW Bags of Mocha **COFFEE**, @ \$7
per bag of 28 lb.
Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, August 31, 1868. **tf**

FOR SALE,
OILS suitable for Household purposes.
ROB. S. BALDWIN.

W. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, October 8, 1868. tf.

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
Mumm & Co.'s HOCK & MOSLELE,
qts. and pts.
Chillingworth's SHERRY and PORT.
CHAMBERTIN, WHISKEY.

WHITE & PRICE'S BRANDY.
 ALLSOP'S ALE, draught and bottle.
 BARCLAY & GUINNESS' STOUT.
 BRIDGES & SONS' PORTER.
 ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
 Hongkong November 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.

150 CASES Martener Aromatic BIT-
TERS, superior quality.
100 cases SHERRY.
100 " PORT.
MULLER & OLAUSSEN.
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

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Speculations of
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LAU-TZE.
 Translated from the Chinese
 BY
JOHN CHALMERS, A.M.
 Price \$1.50.
 ALSO,
 "The Origin of the Chinese" by the same

author: Price \$1.
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P. PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, complete.

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JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, April 5, 1867.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ's Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and
NAILS.
Also,
Vivian's Patent Yellow METAL Keel
PLATES, 12lbs. and 13lb. with NAILS,
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HOLLIDAY WISE & CO.

HONGKONG, June 14, 1867.

FOR SALE.
PRINTING PAPER.
HESSE & Co,
Hongkong, June 19, 1868,

[illegible]

MORRIS'S DIRECTOR

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for
CHINA, JAPAN
and
THE PHILIPPINES, &c.,
1869.

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JOHN B. MORRIS,
Messrs Boyce & Co.,
Queen's Road.
HongKong, January 13, 1869.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS
IN HONGKONG.

St. John's Cathedral.—Morning, 11 o'clock.—Lord Bishop. Afternoon, 4 o'clock.—Lord Bishop.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. D. B. Morris. Morning Service, 11 a.m.; Evening, 6.30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Chapel.—(Service in Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock.—Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. Afternoon 3 o'clock.—The same.

Roman Catholic Cathedral.—Welling-ton Street. Very Rev. T. Rainaldi, P.P. Ap. In the morning, at 6, 1st Mass; 7, 2nd Mass; 8, High Mass, with Sermon in Portuguese; 9.30, Last Mass with Sermon in English by the Rev. T. B. ...

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL.—Spring Gardens. In the morning, at 7, Mass with Sermon in Chinese, by the Rev. F. Yaw. At the Roman Catholic Reformatory, West Point, Rev. R. Vignano. Services at 7.30 A.M.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzsch.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1869.

THE POWDER MAGAZINE.

CONSIDERABLE excitement and apprehension has, during the last day or two, been excited in the minds of many, by a rumour which has spread abroad to the

effect that a body of Chinese thieves, some thirty in number, were discovered three nights since in the vicinity of the powder magazine. What their intentions were, it is of course difficult to say, but robbery was most likely their object, as even Chinese vagabonds are aware that the explosion of a large body of powder

must result in the death of all within its immediate range. We are not in possession of details, but are able to state that the alarm raised has been sufficient to cause the guards to be doubled and other means taken to provide against any attempt to tamper with the building.

Now, whatever may be the money value of the large quantity of powder at present stored in the military magazine, its safe keeping or otherwise is a matter of perfect indifference to the public generally when compared with the fearful risk to which they are exposed, in the event of an accident happening during

attempt to steal it. Experience has already shown that Chinese thieves are no means particular as to the way they "throw a light" upon their occupation, even when a subject of their unholy regard is gunpowder, and instant death by terrific power the possible and probable penalty of their brute-like carelessness. At the time of the magazine robbery, some 18 months ago, when the neglect of

ty of the Ceylon Rifle guard nearly
mitted Hongkong to instant destruc
n, it was found that not only had filled
tridge-bags been strewn about the
or of the building, but that the lights
ed were actually naked flaring wisps
oiled paper! To this day we shudder
we recall the danger we escaped by
the providential extinction of these wisps
an explosion took place and our

wly-arrived military friends will scarcely wonder if, after such experience, we energetically and emphatically protest against a continuance of the danger. We are perfectly ready to believe that the most care is and will be exercised by every individual officer and European soldier in garrison, to guard against the possibility of explosion, but it must be remembered that few are a match for

cunning of Chinese thieves if deter-
mined to succeed, and that the danger to
the Colony might be as great whether
they succeeded or failed in their primary
act of theft. It is not too much to
assert that the gunpowder at present
stored in the building would, if it ex-
ploded in its present position, blow down
more than half the city, and probably
kill and wound a large number of

...and a large proportion of its
habitants. Even putting the chance
attempted robbery aside, the fact of
new cook-houses being placed just
below the magazine, so that a northerly
wind can bear the sparks of burning
wood over the magazine is a danger not
to be ignored. By retaining
the store in its present position, the
company is, at all events, exposed to most
undesirable risk and expense.

mediate attention of the Military authorities as to the urgent necessity of moving it as soon as practicable. If a site can be procured, or no building can be found or erected on the Kowloon Peninsula, there is at least Stonecutter's Island.

TO-DAY
Mr May on the
Theodore Miller
Hotel, had his silv
day by the night-
up early in the mo

DIRECTORY for JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, &c.

is now PUBLISHED READY FOR ORDER apply to JOHN B. MORRIS, 10, Queen's Road, Singapore, 13, 1869.

NOTES ON SUNDAY

EDUCATION.—Morning, 11 p. Afternoon 4 o'clock

Minister, Rev. D. B. Service, 11 A.M., Evening, 7 P.M.

CHURCH.—(Sabbath) Morning 10 o'clock Afternoon 3 o'clock

CATHEDRAL.—Welling, P. P. 10 o'clock

St. Paul's.—10 o'clock

St. John's.—10 o'clock

St. George's.—10 o'clock

St. Andrew's.—10 o'clock

St. David's.—10 o'clock

St. Peter's.—10 o'clock

St. James's.—10 o'clock

St. Mary's.—10 o'clock

St. Elizabeth's.—10 o'clock

St. Anne's.—10 o'clock

St. Agnes's.—10 o'clock

St. Margaret's.—10 o'clock

St. Catherine's.—10 o'clock

St. Barbara's.—10 o'clock

St. Ursula's.—10 o'clock

St. Lucia's.—10 o'clock

St. Constantine's.—10 o'clock

St. Helena's.—10 o'clock

St. Patrick's.—10 o'clock

St. Nicholas's.—10 o'clock

St. Basil's.—10 o'clock

St. Gregory's.—10 o'clock

St. Andrew's.—10 o'clock

St. John's.—10 o'clock

St. Paul's.—10 o'clock

St. Peter's.—10 o'clock

St. James's.—10 o'clock

St. Mary's.—10 o'clock

St. Elizabeth's.—10 o'clock

St. Anne's.—10 o'clock

St. Agnes's.—10 o'clock

St. Margaret's.—10 o'clock

St. Catherine's.—10 o'clock

St. Barbara's.—10 o'clock

St. Ursula's.—10 o'clock

St. Lucia's.—10 o'clock

St. Constantine's.—10 o'clock

St. Helena's.—10 o'clock

St. Patrick's.—10 o'clock

St. Nicholas's.—10 o'clock

St. Basil's.—10 o'clock

St. Gregory's.—10 o'clock

St. Andrew's.—10 o'clock

St. John's.—10 o'clock

St. Paul's.—10 o'clock

St. Peter's.—10 o'clock

St. James's.—10 o'clock

St. Mary's.—10 o'clock

St. Elizabeth's.—10 o'clock

St. Anne's.—10 o'clock

St. Agnes's.—10 o'clock

St. Margaret's.—10 o'clock

St. Catherine's.—10 o'clock

St. Barbara's.—10 o'clock

St. Ursula's.—10 o'clock

St. Lucia's.—10 o'clock

St. Constantine's.—10 o'clock

St. Helena's.—10 o'clock

St. Patrick's.—10 o'clock

St. Nicholas's.—10 o'clock

St. Basil's.—10 o'clock

available. An explosion there would doubtless cause much damage to the city, but it would be nothing compared to the disastrous effects which would ensue from such an accident were it to happen at present. The lofty hills forming the ridge of the island would in the latter case ensure the full force of destructive effects, while distance would lessen the danger in the other case. Considerable uneasiness exists in many quarters on this subject, and we trust that something will be done to allay reasonable apprehensions. The explosion of the Powder Hulk, two years ago, is sufficient for one generation of residents in Hongkong.

The universal experience of travellers in China tends to show that the native peasantry are, neither inhospitable nor averse to foreigners. In perfect accord with the rule, which obtains in China, that we must there seek the reverse of European custom, whether in the practical appliances of domestic life or the main principles of certain acts, the assertion that excitement spreads from the better classes to the mob instead of commencing with the lowest and gradually infecting the better classes, receive fresh confirmation from every new district visited. As we yesterday mentioned, certain gentlemen who have made tours in the neighbourhood of Swatow and Chao-chow-fu have found that, so far from being received with hostility, they were welcomed with hospitality. This and similar facts should teach us a lesson of infinite use on our dealings with the Chinese—never to admit the excuse of "the danger of popular excitement" regarding the fulfilment of any engagement into which the Government may have entered. There are no doubt times where a real "popular excitement" may result in the onset of an obnoxious mandarin or the sacrifice of a foreigner's life. But these cases occur but seldom, and as a broad generalization it may be asserted that the Chinese merchants, traders, and peasantry are quite as well disposed as the similar classes in any other country, and are even more chary of resorting to force by way of emphasizing their opinions. Our two great enemies in China are the official and so-called "literary" class; the former, perhaps even less actively so than the latter. As it is from this class exclusively that the ranks of the official are recruited we are justified in terming them the "upper" or "more respectable" class, as compared with the tradesmen (the word "merchant" or at least a word implying its meaning as to social position, is unknown in Chinese) and peasantry. If the Literati could be conciliated, we should experience the same civility in the towns as is found amongst the country people. But we can offer them no temptation to like us. To the commercial classes we can offer a good market for the coolies and others employment. But to the literati we can offer nothing but instruction in literature and the inculcation of honesty and virtue. Honestly, as we understand the word, is directly opposed to the official acquisition of wealth in China. Our moral precepts they have already. Christianity teaches us that all men are wicked, a belief which few Chinese can be brought to confess; and so the Literati are opposed to us. They understand one argument, as do diggers and all other brutish—that of force. And we see no chance of success with any other as regards this powerful class of the Chinese community.

LOCAL.

It is to be hoped that the Surveyor General, or whoever is charged with the duty of prohibiting building nuisances, will ere long return from his lengthened absence from this Colony. For upon no other ground can we explain the evident indifference manifested to the public convenience in the immediate neighbourhood of Wyndham Street and other localities. Complaints have been received from many quarters, and as personal offenders from the nuisances we readily understand the expression that somebody—we know not who—must be neglecting his duty.

One shipping report contains mention of the stranding of the "crack" American ship, the *Surprise*. We hear on good authority that the *Yesso* is to have \$5,000 for salvage of "the *Yesso*," and the *Douglas* \$8,000 for hauling the grounded vessel off, an operation which could not be performed until the *Surprise* had been lightened of some of her spars. She is to be repaired at Foochow. The *Yesso*, which brought the news, ought also to have brought from Amoy, a young gentleman who was in charge, not only of documents relating to the accident to the *Surprise*, but also of letters intended for despatch by the American Mail on Tuesday next. That young gentleman, it is said, went ashore at Amoy during the *Yesso's* temporary stay there, and did not return in time to catch the steamer. It is supposed that he missed his way in a dense fog which prevailed. Let us hope that he has enterprise enough to charter a junk for himself; if he has, he may be here in time—if he has not, he won't be, and then there will be some weeping in the wilderness.

Mr. Campbell, secretary to the Inspector-General of Customs in China, arrived in England early in November, carrying with him 100 gold medals, lately struck at Peking by the Chinese Government, for distribution to the officers of the force recently known as "The Ever-Victorious Army." The medals are to be given through Lieut. Colonel C. Gordon, R.E., O.B., late commander of the force. It is understood that official application will be made to the British Government for leave to accept and wear the decoration.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr. May on the Bench. Theodore Miller, barkeeper at the British Hotel, had his silver watch stolen the other day by the night-coolie, who picked it up early in the morning. Being suspected,

he was accused the following morning of the robbery, and the master of the house promised not to charge him if he would speak the truth; upon which prisoner acknowledged the theft, and got the watch returned from a pawn-shop. Sergeant Healey apprehended the prisoner, and said that he did nothing to induce the prisoner to acknowledge his crime. Mr. May said he did not think that prisoner was a hardened criminal, but he was sorry that a man in his position had at all once started as a thief. The ends of justice would be satisfied by a sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Chun Yau Chue, representing himself as a barber, was caught this morning "making trades" from the Union Dock premises with a piece of Manila wood, which he said he had got from a man to boil shavings water. Mr. May sentenced him to 21 days' hard labor.

P. O. Gowan (who, by the way, has achieved two stripes on his left arm), the preserver of the peace at the Kowloon Dock, charged a boatman with having been caught in the act of removing, on his person, some iron washers from the Union Dock this morning. Prisoner said he had got the washers from another man, as security for his passage. Mr. May repeated his warning as to the larceny of even one copper nail, and the punishment to follow such act; and then sentenced the prisoner to 21 days' hard labor.

Lee Ah, an unemployed seaman, entered the shop of a ship's carpenter the other day, and (the carpenter being absent) was hospitably treated by the carpenter's cook, who asked the seaman to be seated. An opium pipe for him and otherwise did the honors of the house. Shortly afterwards the same pipe was missed. Defendant was detected yesterday pledging the same pipe (value \$10) at a pawn-shop. Complaintant identified the pipe, and the prisoner was sent to hard labor for four months.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND ENGLISH MAILS.

We borrow the following tables from the Directory issued from our contemporary's office, and venture to supplement their usefulness, by suggesting to the P. & O. and to the P. M. G. that their notices should contain mention of the Australian branch when the mail steamers carry the Australian letters.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS, 1869.

Return of the departure of the British Contract Packets from Hongkong, which connect with the Australian Mails at Point de Galle.

| Date of Departure from Hongkong. | Date of Arrival at Point de Galle. | Date of Departure from Point de Galle. |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 12th Jan. | 26th Jan. | 27th Jan. |
| 19th Feb. | 23rd Feb. | 24th Feb. |
| 26th Mar. | 23rd Mar. | 24th Mar. |
| 2nd Apr. | 20th Apr. | 21st Apr. |
| 9th Apr. | 16th Apr. | 17th Apr. |
| 16th Apr. | 13th Apr. | 14th Apr. |
| 23rd Apr. | 10th Apr. | 11th Apr. |
| 30th Apr. | 7th Apr. | 8th Apr. |
| 7th May. | 4th May. | 5th May. |
| 14th May. | 1st May. | 2nd May. |
| 21st May. | 28th Apr. | 29th Apr. |
| 28th May. | 25th Apr. | 26th Apr. |
| 4th Jun. | 22nd Apr. | 23rd Apr. |
| 11th Jun. | 19th Apr. | 20th Apr. |
| 18th Jun. | 16th Apr. | 17th Apr. |
| 25th Jun. | 13th Apr. | 14th Apr. |
| 2nd Jul. | 10th Apr. | 11th Apr. |
| 9th Jul. | 7th Apr. | 8th Apr. |
| 16th Jul. | 4th Apr. | 5th Apr. |
| 23rd Jul. | 1st Apr. | 2nd Apr. |
| 30th Jul. | 28th Mar. | 29th Mar. |
| 6th Aug. | 25th Mar. | 26th Mar. |
| 13th Aug. | 22nd Mar. | 23rd Mar. |
| 20th Aug. | 19th Mar. | 20th Mar. |
| 27th Aug. | 16th Mar. | 17th Mar. |
| 3rd Sep. | 13th Mar. | 14th Mar. |
| 10th Sep. | 10th Mar. | 11th Mar. |
| 17th Sep. | 7th Mar. | 8th Mar. |
| 24th Sep. | 4th Mar. | 5th Mar. |
| 1st Oct. | 1st Mar. | 2nd Mar. |
| 8th Oct. | 28th Feb. | 1st Mar. |
| 15th Oct. | 25th Feb. | 28th Feb. |
| 22nd Oct. | 22nd Feb. | 25th Feb. |
| 29th Oct. | 19th Feb. | 22nd Feb. |
| 5th Nov. | 16th Feb. | 19th Feb. |
| 12th Nov. | 13th Feb. | 16th Feb. |
| 19th Nov. | 10th Feb. | 13th Feb. |
| 26th Nov. | 7th Feb. | 10th Feb. |
| 3rd Dec. | 4th Feb. | 7th Feb. |
| 10th Dec. | 1st Feb. | 4th Feb. |
| 17th Dec. | 28th Jan. | 31st Jan. |
| 24th Dec. | 25th Jan. | 28th Jan. |
| 31st Dec. | 22nd Jan. | 25th Jan. |

Table showing the dates of departure of the English Mails from Hongkong, of their anticipated arrivals in London, and dates of return despatches.

| Return Hongkong. | | Arrive in London. | | Leave London. | | Return Hongkong. | |
|------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| Jan. | Feb. | Jan. | Feb. | Jan. | Feb. | Jan. | Feb. |
| Jan. 12 | Feb. 21 | Feb. 28 | Mar. 7 | Feb. 28 | Mar. 7 | Feb. 28 | Mar. 7 |
| Jan. 19 | Feb. 28 | Mar. 7 | Mar. 14 | Mar. 14 | Mar. 21 | Mar. 21 | Mar. 28 |
| Jan. 26 | Mar. 5 | Mar. 14 | Mar. 21 | Mar. 21 | Mar. 28 | Mar. 28 | Apr. 4 |
| Feb. 2 | Mar. 12 | Mar. 21 | Mar. 28 | Mar. 28 | Apr. 4 | Apr. 4 | Apr. 11 |
| Feb. 9 | Mar. 19 | Mar. 28 | Apr. 4 | Apr. 4 | Apr. 11 | Apr. 11 | Apr. 18 |
| Feb. 16 | Mar. 26 | Apr. 4 | Apr. 11 | Apr. 11 | Apr. 18 | Apr. 18 | Apr. 25 |
| Feb. 23 | Apr. 2 | Apr. 11 | Apr. 18 | Apr. 18 | Apr. 25 | Apr. 25 | May 2 |
| Mar. 2 | Apr. 9 | Apr. 18 | Apr. 25 | Apr. 25 | May 2 | May 2 | May 9 |
| Mar. 9 | Apr. 16 | Apr. 25 | May 2 | May 2 | May 9 | May 9 | May 16 |
| Mar. 16 | Apr. 23 | May 2 | May 9 | May 9 | May 16 | May 16 | May 23 |
| Mar. 23 | Apr. 30 | May 9 | May 16 | May 16 | May 23 | May 23 | May 30 |
| Mar. 30 | May 7 | May 16 | May 23 | May 23 | May 30 | May 30 | Jun 6 |
| Apr. 6 | May 14 | May 23 | May 30 | May 30 | Jun 6 | Jun 6 | Jun 13 |
| Apr. 13 | May 21 | May 30 | Jun 6 | Jun 6 | Jun 13 | Jun 13 | Jun 20 |
| Apr. 20 | May 28 | Jun 6 | Jun 13 | Jun 13 | Jun 20 | Jun 20 | Jun 27 |
| Apr. 27 | Jun 4 | Jun 13 | Jun 20 | Jun 20 | Jun 27 | Jun 27 | Jul 4 |
| May 4 | Jun 11 | Jun 20 | Jun 27 | Jun 27 | Jul 4 | Jul 4 | Jul 11 |
| May 11 | Jun 18 | Jun 27 | Jul 4 | Jul 4 | Jul 11 | Jul 11 | Jul 18 |
| May 18 | Jun 25 | Jul 4 | Jul 11 | Jul 11 | Jul 18 | Jul 18 | Jul 25 |
| May 25 | Jul 2 | Jul 11 | Jul 18 | Jul 18 | Jul 25 | Jul 25 | Aug 1 |
| May 31 | Jul 8 | Jul 18 | Jul 25 | Jul 25 | Aug 1 | Aug 1 | Aug 8 |
| Jun 7 | Jul 15 | Jul 25 | Aug 1 | Aug 1 | Aug 8 | Aug 8 | Aug 15 |
| Jun 14 | Jul 22 | Aug 1 | Aug 8 | Aug 8 | Aug 15 | Aug 15 | Aug 22 |
| Jun 21 | Jul 29 | Aug 8 | Aug 15 | Aug 15 | Aug 22 | Aug 22 | Aug 29 |
| Jun 28 | Aug 5 | Aug 15 | Aug 22 | Aug 22 | Aug 29 | Aug 29 | Sep 5 |
| Jul 5 | Aug 12 | Aug 22 | Aug 29 | Aug 29 | Sep 5 | Sep 5 | Sep 12 |
| Jul 12 | Aug 19 | Aug 29 | Sep 5 | Sep 5 | Sep 12 | Sep 12 | Sep 19 |
| Jul 19 | Aug 26 | Sep 5 | Sep 12 | Sep 12 | Sep 19 | Sep 19 | Sep 26 |
| Jul 26 | Sep 2 | Sep 12 | Sep 19 | Sep 19 | Sep 26 | Sep 26 | Oct 3 |
| Aug 2 | Sep 9 | Sep 19 | Sep 26 | Sep 26 | Oct 3 | Oct 3 | Oct 10 |
| Aug 9 | Sep 16 | Sep 26 | Oct 3 | Oct 3 | Oct 10 | Oct 10 | Oct 17 |
| Aug 16 | Sep 23 | Oct 3 | Oct 10 | Oct 10 | Oct 17 | Oct 17 | Oct 24 |
| Aug 23 | Sep 30 | Oct 10 | Oct 17 | Oct 17 | Oct 24 | Oct 24 | Oct 31 |
| Aug 30 | Oct 7 | Oct 17 | Oct 24 | Oct 24 | Oct 31 | Oct 31 | Nov 7 |
| Sep 6 | Oct 14 | Oct 24 | Oct 31 | Oct 31 | Nov 7 | Nov 7 | Nov 14 |
| Sep 13 | Oct 21 | Oct 31 | Nov 7 | Nov 7 | Nov 14 | Nov 14 | Nov 21 |
| Sep 20 | Oct 28 | Nov 7 | Nov 14 | Nov 14 | Nov 21 | Nov 21 | Nov 28 |
| Sep 27 | Nov 4 | Nov 14 | Nov 21 | Nov 21 | Nov 28 | Nov 28 | Dec 5 |
| Oct 4 | Nov 11 | Nov 21 | Nov 28 | Nov 28 | Dec 5 | Dec 5 | Dec 12 |
| Oct 11 | Nov 18 | Nov 28 | Dec 5 | Dec 5 | Dec 12 | Dec 12 | Dec 19 |
| Oct 18 | Nov 25 | Dec 5 | Dec 12 | Dec 12 | Dec 19 | Dec 19 | Dec 26 |
| Oct 25 | Dec 2 | Dec 12 | Dec 19 | Dec 19 | Dec 26 | Dec 26 | Jan 2 |
| Nov 1 | Dec 9 | Dec 19 | Dec 26 | Dec 26 | Jan 2 | Jan 2 | Jan 9 |
| Nov 8 | Dec 16 | Dec 26 | Jan 2 | Jan 2 | Jan 9 | Jan 9 | Jan 16 |
| Nov 15 | Dec 23 | Dec 26 | Jan 9 | Jan 9 | Jan 16 | Jan 16 | Jan 23 |
| Nov 22 | Dec 30 | Dec 26 | Jan 16 | Jan 16 | Jan 23 | Jan 23 | Jan 30 |
| Nov 29 | Jan 6 | Dec 26 | Jan 23 | Jan 23 | Jan 30 | Jan 30 | Feb 6 |
| Dec 6 | Jan 13 | Dec 26 | Jan 30 | Jan 30 | Feb 6 | Feb 6 | Feb 13 |
| Dec 13 | Jan 20 | Dec 26 | Feb 6 | Feb 6 | Feb 13 | Feb 13 | Feb 20 |
| Dec 20 | Jan 27 | Dec 26 | Feb 13 | Feb 13 | Feb 20 | Feb 20 | Feb 27 |
| Dec 27 | Feb 3 | Dec 26 | Feb 20 | Feb 20 | Feb 27 | Feb 27 | Mar 5 |
| Jan 3 | Feb 10 | Dec 26 | Feb 27 | Feb 27 | Mar 5 | Mar 5 | Mar 12 |
| Jan 10 | Feb 17 | Dec 26 | Mar 5 | Mar 5 | Mar 12 | Mar 12 | Mar 19 |
| Jan 17 | Feb 24 | Dec 26 | Mar 12 | Mar 12 | Mar 19 | Mar 19 | Mar 26 |
| Jan 24 | Mar 2 | Dec 26 | Mar 19 | Mar 19 | Mar 26 | Mar 26 | Apr 2 |
| Jan 31 | Mar 9 | Dec 26 | Mar 26 | Mar 26 | Apr 2 | Apr 2 | Apr 9 |
| Feb 7 | Mar 16 | Dec 26 | Apr 2 | Apr 2 | Apr 9 | Apr 9 | Apr 16 |
| Feb 14 | Mar 23 | Dec 26 | Apr 9 | Apr 9 | Apr 16 | Apr 16 | Apr 23 |
| Feb 21 | Mar 30 | Dec 26 | Apr 16 | Apr 16 | Apr 23 | Apr 23 | Apr 30 |
| Feb 28 | Apr 6 | Dec 26 | Apr 23 | Apr 23 | Apr 30 | Apr 30 | May 7 |
| Mar 6 | Apr 13 | Dec 26 | Apr 30 | Apr 30 | May 7 | May 7 | May 14 |
| Mar 13 | Apr 20 | Dec 26 | May 7 | May 7 | May 14 | May 14 | May 21 |
| Mar 20 | Apr 27 | Dec 26 | May 14 | May 14 | May 21 | May 21 | May 28 |
| Mar 27 | May 4 | Dec 26 | May 21 | May 21 | May 28 | May 28 | Jun 4 |
| Apr 3 | May 11 | Dec 26 | May 28 | May 28 | Jun 4 | Jun 4 | Jun 11 |
| Apr 10 | May 18 | Dec 26 | Jun 4 | Jun 4 | Jun 11 | Jun 11 | Jun 18 |
| Apr 17 | May 25 | Dec 26 | Jun 11 | Jun 11 | Jun 18 | Jun 18 | Jun 25 |
| Apr 24 | Jun 1 | Dec 26 | Jun 18 | Jun 18 | Jun 25 | Jun 25 | Jul 2 |
| Apr 31 | Jun 8 | Dec 26 | Jun 25 | Jun 25 | Jul 2 | Jul 2 | Jul 9 |
| May 8 | Jun 15 | Dec 26 | Jul 2 | Jul 2 | Jul 9 | Jul 9 | Jul 16 |
| May 15 | Jun 22 | Dec 26 | Jul 9 | Jul 9 | Jul 16 | Jul 16 | Jul 23 |
| May 22 | Jun 29 | Dec 26 | Jul 16 | Jul 16 | Jul 23 | Jul 23 | Jul 30 |
| May 29 | Jul 6 | Dec 26 | Jul 23 | Jul 23 | Jul 30 | Jul 30 | Aug 6 |
| Jun 5 | Jul 13 | Dec 26 | Jul 30 | Jul 30 | Aug 6 | Aug 6 | Aug 13 |
| Jun 12 | Jul 20 | Dec 26 | Aug 6 | Aug 6 | Aug 13 | Aug 13 | Aug 20 |
| Jun 19 | Jul 27 | Dec 26 | Aug 13 | Aug 13 | Aug 20 | Aug 20 | Aug 27 |
| Jun 26 | Aug 3 | Dec 26 | Aug 20 | Aug 20 | Aug 27 | Aug 27 | Aug 31 |
| Jul 3 | Aug 10 | Dec 26 | Aug 27 | Aug 27 | Aug 31 | Aug 31 | Sep 7 |
| Jul 10 | Aug 17 | Dec 26 | Aug 31 | Aug 31 | Sep 7 | Sep 7 | Sep 14 |
| Jul 17 | Aug 24 | Dec 26 | Sep 7 | Sep 7 | Sep 14 | Sep 14 | Sep 21 |
| Jul 24 | Aug 31 | Dec 26 | Sep 14 | Sep 14 | Sep 21 | Sep 21 | Sep 28 |
| Jul 31 | Sep 7 | Dec 26 | Sep 21 | Sep 21 | Sep 28 | Sep 28 | Oct 5 |
| Aug 7 | Sep 14 | Dec 26 | Sep 28 | Sep 28 | Oct 5 | Oct 5 | Oct 12 |
| Aug 14 | Sep 21 | Dec 26 | Oct 5 | Oct 5 | Oct 12 | Oct 12 | Oct 19 |
| Aug 21 | Sep 28 | Dec 26 | Oct 12 | Oct 12 | Oct 19 | Oct 19 | Oct 26 |
| Aug 28 | Oct 5 | Dec 26 | Oct 19 | Oct 19 | Oct 26 | Oct 26 | Nov 2 |
| Sep 4 | Oct 12 | Dec 26 | Oct 26 | Oct 26 | Nov 2 | Nov 2 | Nov 9 |
| Sep 11 | Oct 19 | Dec 26 | Nov 2 | Nov 2 | Nov 9 | Nov 9 | Nov 16 |
| Sep 18 | Oct 26 | Dec 26 | Nov 9 | Nov 9 | Nov 16 | Nov 16 | Nov 23 |
| Sep 25 | Nov 2 | Dec 26 | Nov 16 | Nov 16 | Nov 23 | Nov 23 | Nov 30 |
| Oct 2 | Nov 9 | Dec 26 | Nov 23 | Nov 23 | Nov 30 | Nov 30 | Dec 7 |
| Oct 9 | Nov 16 | Dec 26 | Nov 30 | Nov 30 | Dec 7 | Dec 7 | Dec 14 |
| Oct 16 | Nov 23 | Dec 26 | Dec 7 | Dec 7 | Dec 14 | Dec 14 | Dec 21 |
| Oct 23 | Dec 1 | Dec 26 | Dec 14 | Dec 14 | Dec 21 | Dec 21 | Dec 28 |
| Oct 30 | Dec 8 | Dec 26 | Dec 21 | Dec 21 | Dec 28 | Dec 28 | Jan 4 |
| Nov 6 | Dec 15 | Dec 26 | Dec 28 | Dec 28 | Jan 4 | Jan 4 | Jan 11 |
| Nov 13 | Dec 22 | Dec 26 | Jan 4 | Jan 4 | Jan 11 | Jan 11 | Jan 18 |
| Nov 20 | Dec 29 | Dec 26 | Jan 11 | Jan 11 | Jan 18 | Jan 18 | Jan 25 |
| Nov 27 | Jan 5 | Dec 26 | Jan 18 | Jan 18 | Jan 25 | Jan 25 | Feb 1 |
| Dec 4 | Jan 12 | Dec 26 | Jan 25 | Jan 25 | Feb 1 | Feb 1 | Feb 8 |
| Dec 11 | Jan 19 | Dec 26 | Feb 1 | Feb 1 | Feb 8 | Feb 8 | Feb 15 |
| Dec 18 | Jan 26 | Dec 26 | Feb 8 | Feb 8 | Feb 15 | Feb 15 | Feb 22 |
| Dec 25 | Feb 2 | Dec 26 | Feb 15 | Feb 15 | Feb 22 | Feb 22 | Feb 29 |
| Jan 1 | Feb 9 | Dec 26 | Feb 22 | Feb 22 | Feb 29 | Feb 29 | Mar 6 |
| Jan 8 | Feb 16 | Dec 26 | Feb 29 | Feb 29 | Mar 6 | Mar 6 | Mar 13 |
| Jan 15 | Feb 23 | Dec 26 | Mar 6 | Mar 6 | Mar 13 | Mar 13 | Mar 20 |
| Jan 22 | Feb 30 | Dec 26 | Mar 13 | Mar 13 | Mar 20 | Mar 20 | Mar 27 |
| Jan 29 | Mar 6 | Dec 26 | Mar 20 | Mar 20 | Mar 27 | Mar 27 | Apr 3 |
| Feb 5 | Mar 13 | Dec 26 | Mar 27 | Mar 27 | Apr 3 | Apr 3 | Apr 10 |
| Feb 12 | Mar 20 | Dec 26 | Apr 3 | Apr 3 | Apr 10 | Apr 10 | Apr 17 |
| Feb 19 | Mar 27 | Dec 26 | Apr 10 | Apr 10 | Apr 17 | Apr 17 | Apr 24 |
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| Apr 16 | May 22 | Dec 26 | Jun 5 | Jun 5 | Jun 12 | Jun 12 | Jun 19 |
| Apr 23 | May 29 | Dec 26 | Jun 12 | Jun 12 | Jun 19 | Jun 19 | Jun 26 |
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BOU AKAS-BEN ACHOUR.

(From "Dumas," "Le Chevalier de Ramsay.")
There dwelt in Ferdi's Oubah a sheik named Bou Akas Ben Achour. It is one of the most ancient names in the country, so we find it in the history of the dynasties of the Arabs and Berbers of the Khaldoun.
Bou Akas, or The Man of the Club, who is called also Bou Achour, or The Man of the Knife, is an extraordinary type of the Arab of the East. His ancestors conquered Ferdi's Oubah, the Beautiful Land, which he, having succeeded to their possessions, united, and he reigned over that delightful region.

The sheik, El-Islan-Mohammed ben Fagout, who had been invested with authority by the Sultan, induced Bou Akas to recognize the sovereignty of France. In consequence, Bou Akas indicated his adherence by sending a horse from Gads, but he persistently declined to go to Constantine. In response to all solicitations, he has always pleaded the obstacle of an oath. The true cause is that he fears lest he may be detained as a prisoner.

Bou Akas pays a tribute of eighty thousand francs. Every year, after the harvest, on the same day, at the same hour, at the same place, one may see enter camels laden with the sum, which has never lacked on its journey.

He is forty-nine years of age. He dresses like the Kabyles; that is, in a grand coat of wool, with a leather belt, and fastened around the head with a slender cord. He passes through the twelve tribes, without incurring the slightest danger. Everywhere he is fed and lodged for nothing, for he is the guest of Bou Akas. When he leaves Ferdi's Oubah, it is sufficient for him to deliver the knife, the dog, or the grey to the first Arab that he meets. The Arab, if he is a sheik, stops; if he is a simple ground, quite his path; if he is a peasant, he takes the dog, and taking the knife, the dog, or the gun, returns it to Bou Akas. In fact, the little black-handled knife is very well known; so well known, that it has given its name to Bou Akas—Bou Akas, or The Man of the Knife. It is with this knife that Bou Akas cuts off people's heads when, for the sake of prompt justice, he thinks fit to decapitate with his own hand.

When Bou Akas succeeded to his possessions, there were a great number of thieves in the country. He found means to exterminate them. He dressed himself like a simple merchant, then dropped a stone, taking care not to lose sight of it. A lost dog does not remain long on the ground. If he who picked it up, pocketed it, Bou Akas made a sign to his chaps, disguised like himself, to arrest the culprit. The chaps, knowing the sheik's intention in regard to the culprit, behaved him without more ado. The effect of this rigor is such, that it is a saying among the Arabs, that a child of twelve years of age wearing a golden crown could pass through the tribes of Bou Akas without a finger being raised to rob it.

One day, Bou Akas heard mentioned the death of one of his twelve tribes rendered judgments worthy of King Solomon. Like another Haroun al Raschid, he wished to decide for himself the truth of the stories which were told him. Consequently, he set out in the guise of an ordinary horseman, without the arms which usually distinguished him; without any emblem of rank, without followers, and mounted on a black horse, about which nothing betrayed that it belonged to so great a Chief.

It so chanced that, on the day of arrival at the tribe-happy city where the cadet sat in judgment, there was a fair, and in consequence of that, the Court was in session. It so chanced also, that all things watched over his servants, that at the gate of the city, Bou Akas met a cripple, who, hanging up his burruse, as the poor man hung upon the cloak of St. Martin, asked him for alms. Bou Akas gave the alms, as he beholds an honest Mussulman do, but the cripple continued to cling to his burruse.

"What do you want?" asked Bou Akas; "if you have solicited alms, and I have bestowed them on you?"
"Yes," replied the cripple; "but the Law does not say so. 'Thou shalt bestow alms on thy brother, but, in addition, 'Thou shalt do for thy brother all in thy power.'"

"Well, what can I do for you?" inquired Bou Akas.

"You can save me, poor wretch that I am, from being crushed under the feet of the men, the mules, and the camels, which will not fail to happen if I risk myself in the city."

"And how can I prevent that?" said Bou Akas.

"By taking me up behind you, and carrying me to the market-place, where I have business."

"Be it so," said Bou Akas, and lifting up the cripple, he helped him to mount behind him. The operation was accomplished with some difficulty; but it was at last accomplished. The two men on the single horse, traversed the city, not without exciting general curiosity. They arrived at the market-place.

"Is it here that you wished to go?" inquired Bou Akas of the cripple.

"Yes," replied the cripple.

"Then dismount," said the sheik.

"Dismount yourself," said the cripple.

"No, let me have the horse!"

"Why? wherefore should I let you have the horse?" said the astonished sheik.

"Because the horse is mine."

"Ah, indeed! we shall soon see about that!"

"Listen, and consider," said the cripple. "I am listening, and I will consider afterwards."

"Where in the city of the just Cadi?"

"I know it," assented the sheik.

"You intend to prosecute me before him?"

"It is extremely probable."

"Now, do you think that, when he sees us two—you with your sturdy legs, which God has destined for walking and fatigue, me, with my broken legs; think you, I say, that he will not decide that the horse belongs to the one of the two travellers who has the greater need of it?"

"If he say so," replied Bou Akas, "he will no longer be the just Cadi, for his decision will be wrong."

"They call him the just Cadi," rejoined the cripple, laughing; "but they do not call him the infallible Cadi!"

"Upon my word!" said Bou Akas, "he himself, if there is a fine chance for me to judge the Judge. Come on, let us go before the Cadi."

Bou Akas made his way through, leading his horse, on whose croup the cripple clung like an ape; and presented himself before the tribunal where the Judge, according to the custom in the East, publicly dispensed justice.

Two cases were before the Court, and of course took precedence. Bou Akas obtained a place among the auditors, and listened. The first case was a suit between a sheik and a peasant, that is to say, a servant and a laborer. The point in question was in reference to the servant's wife, with whom the peasant had eloped; and whom he maintained to be his, in opposition to the servant, who claimed her. The woman would not acknowledge either of the men to be her husband, or rather, she acknowledged both; which circumstance rendered the affair embarrassing to the last degree. The Judge heard both parties, reflected an instant, and said:

"Leave the woman with me, and return to-morrow."

The servant and the laborer each bowed and withdrew.

The second case now came on. This was a suit between a butcher and an oil-merchant. The oil-merchant was covered with oil, and the butcher was all besmeared with blood. The following was the butcher's story:

"I went to buy oil at this man's house. In paying for the oil, with which he had filled my bottle, I took from my purse a handful of money; this money tempted him. He seized me by the wrist. I cried that he would not let me go, and we came together before you—I clasping my money in my hand, he grasping my wrist. Now I swear by Mahomet, that this man is a thief when he says that I stole his money, for in truth the money is mine."

The following was the oil-merchant's story:

"This man came to buy a bottle of oil at my house. When the bottle was full, he said to me, 'Have you change for a gold piece?' I then felt in my pocket, and drew out my hand full of money, and put the money down on the sill of my shop. He snatched it up, and was about to go with both it and my oil, when I caught him by the wrist, and cried, thief. In spite of my cries, he would not return my money, and I have brought him here. I swear by Mahomet, that this man is a liar when he says that I stole his money, for in truth the money is mine."

The Judge made each of the men, complainant and defendant, repeat his charges. Neither varied. Then the Judge pondered a moment and said:

"Leave the money with me and return to-morrow."

The butcher, deputed in a fold of the Judge's robe the money of which he had never relinquished his hold; whereupon the two men bowed, and each went his way.

It was now the turn of Bou Akas and the cripple.

"My lord Cadi," said Bou Akas, "I have just come from a distant city, with the intention of buying goods at this market. At the gate of the city, I met this cripple, who at first asked me for alms, and finally begged me to allow him to mount behind me, telling me that, if he risked himself in the streets, he, poor wretch, feared lest he should be crushed under the feet of the men, the mules, and the camels. Thereupon, I gave him alms, and mounted him behind me. Having arrived at the market place, he would no longer allow me to carry him, but he insisted on carrying me, and when I threatened him with the law, he replied, 'The Cadi is too sensible a man not to know that the horse is the property of that one of us who cannot travel without a horse.' This is the affair, in all simplicity, my lord Cadi, I swear it by Mahomet."

"My lord Cadi," responded the cripple, "I was going on business to the market of the city, and mounted on this horse, which in name, when I was asked by the way-side, this man, who seemed about to export the horse, which I rode belonged to him; and when I threatened him with the law, he replied, 'The Cadi is too sensible a man not to know that the horse is the property of that one of us who cannot travel without a horse.' This is the affair, in all simplicity, my lord Cadi, I swear it by Mahomet."

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quickly as his legs would allow him to go. As his eyes were good, he went straight up to the horse, and pointed it out.

"Very well," said the Judge. "Rejoin me in Court."

The Cadi resumed his seat on his mat, and every one waited impatiently for the cripple, who, on account of his infirmity, had not yet returned. In the course of five minutes, he arrived out of breath.

"The horse is yours," said the Cadi to Bou Akas. "Go take it from the stable. Then addressing his chaps, and pointing out the cripple, he said: 'Give that man fifty strokes of the bastinado on the back.'"

The culprit's state induced the Cadi, as he was just man, to change the place of application of the punishment.

Bou Akas went to get his horse, and the chaps gave the cripple fifty strokes of the bastinado on his back.

On returning home, the Cadi found Bou Akas waiting for him.

"Are you dissatisfied?" inquired the Judge.

"No, the very reverse," answered the sheik; "but I wished to see you, to ask by what inspiration you render justice, for I doubt not that your two other decisions were as correct as the one in my case. I am not a merchant; I am Bou Akas, sheik of Ferdi's Oubah, having heard of you, I desired to know you personally."

The Cadi wished to kiss the hand of Bou Akas, but the latter restrained him, saying, "Hold—I am eager to learn how you knew that the woman was the servant's wife; that the money really belonged to the butcher, and that the horse was really mine."

"Very simple, my lord," said the Judge. "The first case was decided by the Restoration, more favorable to the progress of the Parliamentary forms established by the Charter of 1814, caused the periodical press to feel the great utility of that 'active auxiliary.' The constitution of 1830 proclaimed it, with the freedom of political publicity, with occasional to become more noticeable, and to secure for the official reporters of the *Moniteur* the favor of being elevated to the rank of public officers."

"Yes, I observed that," replied Bou Akas.

"Very well! At midnight I had the woman awakened and brought to me, and I said to her, 'Replenish my inkstand.' Then she, like a woman who had performed the same office a hundred times in her life, took my ink-glass, washed it, replaced it in the stand, and poured fresh ink into it. I said to myself immediately, 'If you were the wife of the peasant, you would not know how to clean an inkstand, therefore you are the wife of the sheik.'"

"Be it so," said Bou Akas, inclining his head in token of assent. "So much for the money, but what about the horse?"

"The money, that is another thing," replied the Judge. "Did you notice that the merchant was covered with oil, and that his hands were particularly greasy?"

"Yes, certainly."

"Very well! I took the money and placed it in a vase full of water. The morning I looked at the water. Not a particle of oil had risen on the surface. The butler, not the oil-merchant's. If it had been the oil-merchant's, it would have been greasy, and the oil would have risen to the surface of the water."

Bou Akas again inclined his head. "Good," said he; "so much for the money, but what about my horse?"

"Ah! that is another thing, and until this morning I was very much puzzled."

Then the cripple was not able to recognize the horse?" suggested Bou Akas.

"Oh, yes, indeed he recognized it, and just as boldly and as positively as you did."

"By conducting each of you in turn to the stable, I did not wish to ascertain which one would recognize the horse, but when you approached the horse, it neighed when the cripple approached the horse, it neighed. Then I said to myself, 'The horse belongs to him who has the good legs, and not to the cripple, and I delivered it to you.'"

Bou Akas pondered for a moment, and then said: "The lord is with you, it is your horse who should be in my place and I am worthy to be sheik, but I am not so sure that I am fit to be Cadi."

"Well," said the Judge.

"The art of following speech by writing is not, as generally supposed, a modern invention. The Greeks practiced it under the name of Synchronography, a sort of writing whose characters are described and preserved by Ptolemy. Xenophon, surnamed the Attic Boar, was the first who made use of it to record the language of Socrates."

From Greece the art passed to Rome, where it made progress. Cicero had many short-hand writers instructed, whom he distributed in various parts of the Senate, in order to take down his extemporaneous discourses. It is to these note-takers that we owe the preservation of the discourses by Cato in the Catalonian Conspiracy. Tyrone, one of Cicero's freedmen; and afterwards one of his friends, became very expert in the use of the notes. Notwithstanding the labors of Seneca, the rhetorician, who added it is said, five thousand signs to those previously practiced, it is Tyrone who gave the name to the short-hand; and the Roman stenography is owing to this day known under the name of Tironian Notes.

Christianity, which knew early how, in assimilating itself to its circumstances, to turn to its profit and glory the uncivilized virtues of barbarians as well as the sciences which antiquity had bequeathed it, appreciated the value of the Tironian art.

The notes, lately profane, were applied to the sacred speech of the first fathers of the church, and became, in the hands of the priests, a powerful instrument for the diffusion of the faith. Many manuscripts in the Tironian Notes, dating from the first centuries of the Christian Era, are preserved in the Imperial Library in Paris. M. Fossey, one of the old stenographers of the *Moniteur*, wrote upon the Tironian notes a work of infinitely curious erudition.

The traces of the existence of short-hand writing are lost in the midst of the dark spaces of the middle ages. We know only, by the learned priest Trithemius (Trithemius), that this style of writing, at first accepted and encouraged by the Church, was afterwards subjected to its prohibitions. Considered as the work of magic, of necromancy, it became prohibited, and those who practiced it became the objects of serious persecution.

Needs gave rise to discoveries. England, the first of modern nations which practiced the representative government in which speech is the best instrument of the statesman and the most powerful means of social influence—England saw stenographic reappear. More than 100 works were published in that country from the sixteenth to the end of the eighteenth century.

Courses of study in shorthand were successively established in all the universities of Great Britain; for it was readily perceived that besides its application to politics and religious matters, stenography, or short-hand, offered students, lawyers, clergymen, authors, &c., advantages which rendered the use of it general and valuable.

Overlaid Ramsay, a Scotchman, dedicated in 1618, to Louis XIV., a work on stenography, which was only a translation of that of Shelton, the author of one of the best English systems of that period. Some other speculative essays, among others the *Tachygraphy* of Oulton de Thevenot, took place in France before the Revolution; but their insufficiency is unhappily too well demonstrated by the fact, deplorable in the history of our first legislative assemblies, that no stenographer, worthy of that name, assisted in the reporting of the parliamentary debates of that epoch. There is left for us, in the *Moniteur* only an analysis, the skeleton; so to speak, of the extemporaneous discourses of Mirabeau, Verguin, or Maury, of Varnave, &c.

The precious fragments make us feel still more the greatness of our loss.

The English theory of Taylor was in 1791 adapted to the French language by T. B. Bérin. The different structure of those two languages rendered that importation less happy than its author hoped. From the time of Mirabeau to the middle of our organic contests against combined Europe, stenography was little adapted to the turbulent exigencies of unlicensed speech, and was reserved to appear only after the Restoration, more favorable to the progress of the Parliamentary forms established by the Charter of 1814, caused the periodical press to feel the great utility of that 'active auxiliary.' The constitution of 1830 proclaimed it, with the freedom of political publicity, with occasional to become more noticeable, and to secure for the official reporters of the *Moniteur* the favor of being elevated to the rank of public officers."

"Yes, I observed that," replied Bou Akas.

"Very well! At midnight I had the woman awakened and brought to me, and I said to her, 'Replenish my inkstand.' Then she, like a woman who had performed the same office a hundred times in her life, took my ink-glass, washed it, replaced it in the stand, and poured fresh ink into it. I said to myself immediately, 'If you were the wife of the peasant, you would not know how to clean an inkstand, therefore you are the wife of the sheik.'"

"Be it so," said Bou Akas, inclining his head in token of assent. "So much for the money, but what about the horse?"

"The money, that is another thing," replied the Judge. "Did you notice that the merchant was covered with oil, and that his hands were particularly greasy?"

"Yes, certainly."

"Very well! I took the money and placed it in a vase full of water. The morning I looked at the water. Not a particle of oil had risen on the surface. The butler, not the oil-merchant's. If it had been the oil-merchant's, it would have been greasy, and the oil would have risen to the surface of the water."

Bou Akas again inclined his head. "Good," said he; "so much for the money, but what about my horse?"

"Ah! that is another thing, and until this morning I was very much puzzled."

Then the cripple was not able to recognize the horse?" suggested Bou Akas.

"Oh, yes, indeed he recognized it, and just as boldly and as positively as you did."

"By conducting each of you in turn to the stable, I did not wish to ascertain which one would recognize the horse, but when you approached the horse, it neighed when the cripple approached the horse, it neighed. Then I said to myself, 'The horse belongs to him who has the good legs, and not to the cripple, and I delivered it to you.'"

Bou Akas pondered for a moment, and then said: "The lord is with you, it is your horse who should be in my place and I am worthy to be sheik, but I am not so sure that I am fit to be Cadi."

"Well," said the Judge.

"The art of following speech by writing is not, as generally supposed, a modern invention. The Greeks practiced it under the name of Synchronography, a sort of writing whose characters are described and preserved by Ptolemy. Xenophon, surnamed the Attic Boar, was the first who made use of it to record the language of Socrates."

From Greece the art passed to Rome, where it made progress. Cicero had many short-hand writers instructed, whom he distributed in various parts of the Senate, in order to take down his extemporaneous discourses. It is to these note-takers that we owe the preservation of the discourses by Cato in the Catalonian Conspiracy. Tyrone, one of Cicero's freedmen; and afterwards one of his friends, became very expert in the use of the notes. Notwithstanding the labors of Seneca, the rhetorician, who added it is said, five thousand signs to those previously practiced, it is Tyrone who gave the name to the short-hand; and the Roman stenography is owing to this day known under the name of Tironian Notes.

Christianity, which knew early how, in assimilating itself to its circumstances, to turn to its profit and glory the uncivilized virtues of barbarians as well as the sciences which antiquity had bequeathed it, appreciated the value of the Tironian art.

The notes, lately profane, were applied to the sacred speech of the first fathers of the church, and became, in the hands of the priests, a powerful instrument for the diffusion of the faith. Many manuscripts in the Tironian Notes, dating from the first centuries of the Christian Era, are preserved in the Imperial Library in Paris. M. Fossey, one of the old stenographers of the *Moniteur*, wrote upon the Tironian notes a work of infinitely curious erudition.

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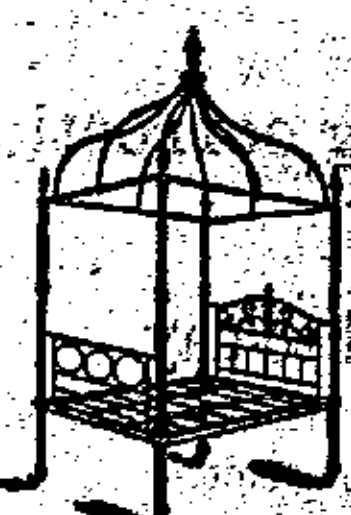
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THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN, AND "NOTES AND QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN."

EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS.

(From the "Herald Times," July 27, 1888.)

Some time ago we had occasion to remark upon the progress that Literature as represented by the Press had made and was making in the East, and our attention has again been called to the subject by the receipt of a Hongkong publication which deserves some notice and which we have much pleasure in introducing to the knowledge of our readers. We allude to the "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," published monthly by Mr. Saint, the proprietor of the "China Mail" newspaper. This publication is well printed on good paper, and in size and shape is very like its well-known namesake or prototype at home, and is equally a mine containing very curious and useful information regarding the language, literature, history, manners and customs of the Chinese and in a less degree of the Japanese. It says a good deal for the extent and stability of the footing of Europeans in China, that such a publication as this should be established and conducted with apparently successful vigour.

(From the "Friend of India," June 4, 1888.)

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the numbers for the current year of "Notes and Queries," a most deserving Anglo-Chinese monthly, edited by Mr. N. B. Dennis, whose "Treaty Ports of China and Japan" are so well known. From the names attached to the "Notes" we can see that the contributors include some of the best Chinese scholars in the East. Its interest is not confined to China, and it will be of valuable assistance to all scholars who have directed their attention towards the subject of Buddhism and its literature, and generally to all who are interested in oriental antiquities. It deserves to be better known in India.

(From the "London Examiner," May 16, 1888.)

This really useful volume ["Treaty Ports of China and Japan"] is intended as a guide for travellers and residents in China and Japan, and as a book of reference for mercantile men generally. It contains an account, historical and political, of all the open ports of these countries, together with Peking, Yedo, Hongkong, and Macao. It has been carefully compiled and edited by Mr. N. B. Dennis, and the elaborate maps and plans, with which the work abounds, considerably enhance its value.

We have thus given in outline some of the more prominent portions of the chapter devoted to Canton, as a specimen of the whole volume. Other chapters treating of "Macao," "Formosa," "Ningpo," "Shanghai," and the remainder of the treaty ports, we can only "enumerate." The pages describing Peking, the capital, are so interesting, and contain so much that is new to European readers regarding the history, public buildings, and general characteristics, that we would fain transfer them to our columns. A complete and intelligible plan of the Imperial City and neighbourhood, gives us an accurate notion of the relative position of its divisions, streets, and places.

In the introductory chapter to the notices of the Treaty Ports of Japan, we find as much history of that Empire, together with remarks on its government, geography, and limits, which will be found particularly interesting as throwing a considerable light on a part of the world so long entirely, and still comparatively, unknown to Europeans. The description of Nagasaki, Yedo, Yokohama, and the other Treaty Ports of Japan, are as elaborate and entertaining as those of the Chinese ports. A copious index and a useful appendix containing many hints and much appropriate advice to travellers and others, is also included in the volume. The entire work affords a vast amount of information, pleasantly written, and we doubt not will be perused with interest by many who will never visit the Eastern seas.

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|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
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| Bouner | British | gun-boat | 3 | 230 Rodney Lloyd, Lt. C. |
| Drake | British | gun-boat | 3 | 230 In ordinary. |
| Flamer | British | naval hospital | — | 230 Attached to Melville |
| Grasshopper | British | gun-boat | 3 | 230 In ordinary. |
| Hardy | British | gun-boat | 3 | 230 In ordinary. |
| Leven | British | gun-vessel | 3 | 300 Orford S. Cameron Lt. Cmr. |
| Meease | British | Military Hospital | — | 2591 Hospital ship |
| Melville | British | naval hospital | — | Geo. B. Hill, D.I.G. |
| Perseus | British | steam sloop | 17 | 955 — Stevens |
| Princess Charlotte | British | receiving ship | 14 | 2443 Commodore Oliver J. Jones |
| Piccatagua | U. States | steam-sloop | — | 3177 — Ammen |
| Rinaldo | British | steamer | — | Lord C. Scott |
| Salamis | British | steamer | — | 840 — Miller |
| Sylvia | British | steamer | — | — |
| Unadilla | U. States | gun-boat | 5 | 580 A. Yates, Lieut. Comr. |

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS.

| Name. | Flag. | Rig. | Tons. | Captain. | Owners. |
|------------|---------|------------|-------|--------------------|---------|
| An-Jan | Chinese | gun-vessel | 7 | 221 Godall | — |
| Chen-to | Chinese | gun-vessel | 7 | 221 Edwards | — |
| Ching-ling | Chinese | gun-boat | 4 | 221 Bessard | — |
| Ching-shai | Chinese | gun-boat | 6 | 221 Deins | — |
| Fel-long | Chinese | gun-boat | 6 | 221 Francis | — |
| Sui-ling | Chinese | gun-boat | 3 | 221 Pointer | — |
| Tien-po | Chinese | gun-boat | 6 | 221 Stewart | — |
| | | | 6 | 221 de Longueville | — |

RECEIVING SHIPS & HULKS.

| Name. | Flag. | Rig. | Tons. | Captain. | Owners. |
|--------------|---------|--------|-------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Chase | P. M. | ship | 283 | Mason | Harbour Master (Gunpowder) |
| Fort William | British | barque | 1000 | Townsend | P. & O. S. N. Co |
| John Adam | British | barque | 318 | Dennis Daly | Water Police |
| Kim Joo Hong | " | " | 288 | " | " |

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

HONG KONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

O. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C. from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W. Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C. on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E. Eastward of the Hospital.—K. on Kowloon side.

| Vessel's Name and Where Anchored. | Captain. | Flag and Rig. | Tons. | Date of Arrival. | Consignees or Agents. | Destination. | Intended Dispatch. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1868-69. | | | | | | | |
| STEAMERS. | | | | | | | |
| Aden | W C Andrews | Brit. str. | 812 | January 13 | P. & O. S. N. Co | | |
| American | E Baker | Brit. str. | 1831 | Dec. 26 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Calcutta, &c. | |
| Arratoon Apear | W C Smith | Brit. str. | 928 | January 12 | Gibb, Livingston & Co | | |
| Cadiz | W C Edmond | Brit. str. | 816 | Dec. 4 | P. & O. S. N. Co | East Coast | 16th, noon |
| China | W Warsaw | mer. str. | 3836 | January 8 | Pacific Mail S. S. Co | Yma & S. F. cisco | 19th, 3 p.m. |
| Clan Alpin | E Hutchison | Brit. str. | 941 | January 9 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | | |
| Diomed | W C Crompton | Brit. str. | 1201 | January 14 | Birley & Co | Shanghai | Cleared |
| Nada | W C Wood | Brit. str. | 716 | January 13 | Olyphant & Co | | |
| Ottawa | W C Eyre | Brit. str. | 1274 | January 9 | P. & O. S. N. Co | | |
| Patino | W C Bohl | Span. str. | 1200 | January 10 | Spanish Consul | | |
| Phase | W C Hinsten | Roh. str. | 780 | Dec. 26 | Messageries Imperiales | | |
| Thales | W Roskell | Brit. str. | 778 | Dec. 28 | Canajee & Co | Yokohama | |
| Tigre | W C Boileve | Fch. str. | 1700 | Dec. 31 | Messageries Imperiales | Saigon, Suez, &c. | |
| Venus | W Cuming | Amer. str. | 677 | August 30 | A. Heard & Co | | |
| Viscount Canning | W Gottlieb | Siao. str. | 631 | Dec. 29 | Yuen Fat Hong | S'gon & B'kok | |
| Yung-hai-an | W Morison | Russ. str. | 447 | October 19 | Landstein & Co | | |
| SAILED VESSELS. | | | | | | | |
| Albatross | W Clausen | N. Ger. bk. | 440 | Dec. 27 | Bourjau, Hubener & Co | Furon | |
| Alida | W Sammann | N. Ger. bk. | 290 | Dec. 27 | Siemens & Co | | |
| Alida | W Torm | Dan. bk. | 250 | Dec. 4 | Melchers & Co | | |
| Amazona | W Ballstedt | N. Ger. bk. | 218 | January 1 | E. Schellhass & Co | Tientsin | |
| Applina | W Youll | Brit. bk. | 634 | January 9 | Order | Bangkok | & Home |
| August Friedrich | W Bruhn | N. Ger. bk. | 375 | January 12 | Siemens & Co | | |
| Aurora | E Leasing | Brit. bk. | 227 | Dec. 28 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Sydney | |
| Banda | W Lamont | Brit. sh. | 431 | January 2 | Holliday, Wise & Co | Bangkok | & Home |
| Bertha | W Boutes | Fch. bk. | 298 | January 4 | Landstein & Co | | |
| Callao | E Lavarello | Salv. sh. | 1440 | Nov. 17 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Saigon | Cleared |
| Celestial Queen | W Watt | Brit. sh. | 843 | Dec. 30 | Holliday, Wise & Co | | |
| Chine and Havana | E Robert | Fch. bk. | 715 | Nov. 14 | Order | | |
| Cissy | W C Spencer | Brit. sh. | 640 | Dec. 26 | Borneo Company | | |
| Comet | W Schnowr | Siam. sh. | 607 | Dec. 22 | Chinese | | |
| Costa Rica | W Maullen | Brit. bk. | 299 | Dec. 31 | A. G. Hogg & Co | | |
| Crested Wave | K Rindout | Siam. bk. | 343 | January 12 | E. Schellhass & Co | | |
| Cutty sark | W Maran | Siam. bk. | 476 | Dec. 20 | Chinese | | |
| Dart | W Stuart | Amer. sch. | 80 | Dec. 12 | A. Heard & Co | | |
| Deutschland | W Seemann | N. Ger. sh. | 750 | Dec. 29 | Siemens & Co | San Francisco | put back |
| Douglas | W Morrison | Brit. sh. | 540 | Nov. 25 | Bosman & Co | | |
| Dwina | W C Ritten | N. Ger. bk. | 257 | January 16 | Order | | |
| Edouard & Marie | W Tas | Dut. bk. | 564 | January 7 | Siemens & Co | | |
| Eleonor Wood | W C Grave | Brit. bk. | 249 | January 9 | Order | | |
| Ellen | E Lauretzen | N. Ger. bk. | 349 | January 18 | Bourjau, Hubener & Co | | |
| Ellen | W Windsor | Brit. sh. | 621 | Dec. 20 | Olyphant & Co | | |
| Elvira | W C Alladg | N. Ger. bk. | 346 | January 14 | E. Schellhass & Co | | |
| Ercealla | W Vicente | Span. bk. | 400 | Dec. 24 | Order | | |
| Esk | W Nobba | Brit. bk. | 404 | Dec. 11 | Russell & Co | Bombay | |
| Evening Star | W Young | Siam. bk. | 414 | Dec. 9 | Chinese | | |
| F. A. Palmer | W McCaslin | Brit. sh. | 1626 | January 3 | Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co | | |
| Ferdinand | W Meyer | N. Ger. bk. | 473 | Dec. 29 | Wm. Pustau & Co | | |
| Frederic | W Nicaise | Belg. sh. | 803 | January 6 | Borneo Company | | |
| Friendship | W Klindt | Siam. bk. | 480 | Nov. 29 | Chinese | | |
| G. C. Lorenz Meyer | W C Moller | N. Ger. bk. | 306 | January 14 | Wm. Pustau & Co | | |
| Gezene Brous | E Greenwald | N. Ger. bk. | 400 | Dec. 4 | Wm. Pustau & Co | Callao | Early |
| Golden Horn | E Rico | Brit. sh. | 1140 | October 23 | Russell & Co | San Francisco | |
| Gravina | W Barcelo | Span. bk. | 220 | Dec. 22 | Remedios & Co | | |
| Harriot Erving | E Suttor | Amer. sh. | 668 | Dec. 26 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | | |
| Isles of the South | W Davidson | Brit. sh. | 321 | Dec. 31 | John Burd & Co | | |
| Joachim Christian | W Reimer | N. Ger. bk. | 427 | Dec. 19 | Wm. Pustau & Co | Yokohama | Cleared |
| Johnna | K Shimon | N. Ger. bk. | 200 | January 14 | E. Schellhass & Co | Tientsin | |
| Joseph Hambro | W Moller | Dan. sch. | 286 | January 12 | Bourjau, Hubener & Co | | |
| Leen Fa | W C Collinson | Brit. bk. | 286 | October 10 | Order | | |
| Lucky | W Loop | Siam. bk. | 426 | Dec. 4 | Chinese | | |
| Lytleton | W Beck | Brit. sh. | 585 | Dec. 12 | Olyphant & Co | Melbourne and Sydney | |
| Macao | E Marales | Salv. sh. | 222 | Nov. 27 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | | |
| Maggie | E Bowman | Brit. sch. | 222 | Nov. 23 | Wm. Pustau & Co | | |
| Mary Ann Wilson | W C Riton | Brit. sh. | 444 | Nov. 10 | John Burd & Co | | |
| Martha | E Blaje | N. Ger. bk. | 221 | Nov. 29 | Melchers & Co | | |
| Martha | K Koch | N. Ger. bk. | 300 | January 12 | Melchers & Co | | |
| Milton | W Smith | Brit. sh. | 1254 | Dec. 1 | E. Blackhead & Co | | |
| Mobil | Barg | N. Ger. bk. | 360 | Dec. 20 | Bourjau, Hubener & Co | | |
| Mutlah | W C Ballard | Brit. sh. | 978 | January 14 | Ice Company | Ningpo | put back |
| M. W. Sass | K Arentzen | Dan. bk. | 301 | January 12 | John Burd & Co | | |
| Nellie Chapin | W Wass | Amer. bk. | 568 | January 7 | A. Heard & Co | | |
| Nelly | K Paibout | Fch. sh. | 779 | Dec. 21 | Order | | |
| Norma | W Pohl | N. Ger. bk. | 330 | January 2 | Siemens & Co | | |
| Nuevo Constante | W Fabie | Span. bk. | 205 | Dec. 16 | Remedios & Co | | |
| Ocean | E Nuyres | Fch. bk. | 528 | Nov. 5 | Russell & Co | | |
| Ocean Empress | W McDonald | Brit. sh. | 1007 | January 7 | Grun & Co | | |
| Oleona | K Boyen | Dan. sch. | 246 | Dec. 23 | John Burd & Co | Saigon | & Home |
| Omne Pasha | W Mayor | Brit. bk. | 350 | Dec. 14 | Chinese | Tientsin | |
| Oscar Vidal | W Benz | N. Ger. bk. | 252 | Dec. 27 | Siemens & Co | Tientsin | |
| Pekin | W C Seymour | Amer. bk. | 896 | Dec. 30 | Olyphant & Co | San Francisco | Early |
| Princess Seraphi | W Kofod | Siam. bk. | 454 | Nov. 16 | Chinese | | |
| Protea | W Murphy | Brit. sh. | 1195 | January 14 | P. & M. S. S. Co. | | |
| Queen of England | W Hoffmann | Siam. sh. | 542 | January 16 | Chinese | | |
| Robert Rickmers | W Ebert | N. Ger. bk. | 422 | January 16 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | | |
| Rodrigo | W Penello | Span. bk. | 187 | January 8 | Chinese | | |
| Royal Saxon | W Knight | Brit. sh. | 799 | January 8 | Russell & Co | | |
| Sea Serpent | W C White | Amer. sh. | 974 | January 6 | Russell & Co | | |
| Serpent | W C Carnell | Brit. bk. | 303 | January 9 | Wm. Pustau & Co | | |
| Shirley | W Ferguson | Amer. sh. | 1049 | Dec. 31 | A. Heard & Co | Whampoa | Cleared |
| Singapore | W Conifurios | Dut. bk. | 326 | January 14 | Wm. Pustau & Co | | |
| Sir Lancelot | E Robinson | Brit. sh. | 885 | January 14 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | | |
| Soon Hong | W C Wilder | Brit. sch. | 192 | January 15 | Wm. Pustau & Co | | |
| Sophie Amalia | W Stoosy | Dut. bk. | 204 | January 15 | E. Schellhass & Co | | |
| Tay Watt | W Meyer | Siam. bk. | 640 | Dec. 22 | Chinese | | |
| Thomas Edward | W Gruzelier | Brit. bk. | 165 | January 3 | A. Hogg & Co | | |
| Veritas | W Ingram | Brit. sh. | 632 | October 7 | Turner & Co | | |
| Villa de Rivadavia | W Castilho | Span. bk. | 220 | January 14 | Remedios & Co | Surinam | Early |
| Vision | W Cummins | Brit. bk. | 169 | Dec. 17 | Hogg & Co | | |
| Vistula | W Burkitt | Russ. sh. | 635 | Nov. 2 | Landstein & Co | Havana | |
| Wilhelm | W Ulrich | N. Ger. bk. | 236 | January 6 | Melchers & Co | Tientsin | |
| Whitehall | W C Marsh | Brit. sh. | 936 | Nov. 22 | Holliday, Wise & Co | Bangkok | |
| Ysabelita y 6 Hermanos | W Frauvya | Span. bk. | 543 | January 7 | Chinese | | |
| Zephyr | E Oostrum | Dut. bk. | 490 | Dec. 4 | Russell & Co | Melbourne and Sydney | |